

# The Watchman and Southron.

SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1888.

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## CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

### BISHOP ANNOUNCES PASTORAL CHARGES.

Methodist Ministers in South Carolina Conference Receive Assignments for New Year at Close of Bishopville Meeting—Dedicate New Church.

Bishopville, Nov. 25.—The 135th session of the South Carolina Conference closed tonight after a very busy and valuable day of preaching and special song services in the city churches by visiting ministers. The services at the Methodist Church, the home of the conference at this season, were especially enjoyable to everybody and most gratifying to the people of the Methodist faith in the city, in that it marked the dedication of their magnificent new building. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Jas. Atkins, after which were held the brief but impressive services setting aside the building for the service of God.

At the services tonight after the reading and adopting of resolutions of thanks to the people of Bishopville for entertaining the conference and thanking the bishop for many courtesies extended the ministers, the rendering of a special song program by a specially trained choir, a fatherly talk by the bishop, the appointments for another conference year were then read by Bishop Atkins as follows:

Charleston District—G. E. Edwards, presiding elder; Allendale, W. V. Dible; Appleton, J. A. Graham; Beaufort, J. J. Stevenson; Bethel Circuit, D. H. Everett; Black Swamp, J. A. McGraw; Bluffton and Ridgeland, D. N. Busbee; Charleston, Bethel, T. G. Herbert; Hampstead Square, S. D. Collier; Spring Street, J. P. Inabinet; Trinity, M. L. Banks; Youngs Island, C. T. Easterling, Jr.; Cottageville, G. J. Way; Cypress, A. A. Youngblood; Early Branch, J. D. Williams; Ehrhardt, C. S. Felder; Estill, P. B. Ingraham; Hampton, P. A. Murray; Hendersonville, J. B. Prosser; Lodge, W. T. Eddenbaugh; Ridgeville, J. D. Bell; Sumnerville, B. G. Vaughn; Walterboro, E. H. Beckman; Wando Mission, T. E. Epps.

Florence District—Peter Stokes, presiding elder; Bennettsville, First Church, W. B. Daniel; West End, W. L. Gay; Bennettsville circuit, T. E. Morris; Brightsville, J. L. Taylor; Bethlehem, J. T. MacFarland; Cheraw, G. F. Kirby; Chesterfield, B. J. Guess; T. B. Owen, supernumerary; Darlington, Trinity, H. J. Cauten; Epworth, J. V. Davis; Darlington Circuit, J. S. Beasley; East Chesterfield, A. R. Phillips; Florence, Central, S. J. Harper; Bert A. Powell, Army Y. M. C. A.; Hartsville, J. T. Fowler; Jefferson, M. M. McLendon; Lamar, W. H. Atrial; Liberty, W. L. Wait; Marlboro, J. E. Ford; McBee, S. D. Bagley; McColl, H. G. Hardin; Patrick, J. E. Carter; Pageland, G. T. Rhode; Pamplico, E. W. Hurst; Timmons-ville and Pisgah, J. H. Noland; Timmons-ville circuit, F. S. Hook, conference secretary of education, Peter Stokes; conference secretary of missions, S. J. Harper.

Kingstree District—D. Arthur Phillips, presiding elder; Andrews, G. A. Tansley; Cades, G. L. Ingram; Cordesville, B. S. Hughes; Georgetown, Duncan Memorial, L. L. Bedenbaugh; West End, R. R. Tucker; Greeleyville, G. W. Davis, H. W. Whittaker, supernumerary; Hemingway, J. A. Campbell; Honey Hill, J. Z. McConnell; Johnsonville, W. P. Way; Jordan, W. O. Henderson; Kingstree, G. T. Harmon; Kingstree Circuit, W. G. Atrial; Lake City, W. H. Hodges; McClelland, Gobe Smith; New Zion, W. G. Elwell; Pinopolis, F. E. Hodges; Rome, T. W. Godbold; Salters, J. E. Clark; Sampit, J. C. Gardener; Scranton, C. W. Burgess; Summerton, W. E. Wiggins; Turbeville, M. F. Dukes.

Marion District—M. W. Hook, presiding elder; Ayner, D. H. Attaway; Blenheim, E. P. Hutson; Brownsville, J. B. Weldon; Bucksville, W. H. Perry; Centenary, D. D. Jones; Conway, E. L. McCoy; Conway Circuit, Paul T. Wood; Clio, C. C. Derrick; Dillon, W. B. Duncan; Dillon Mills, J. M. Gasque; Floyds, H. W. Shealy; Floydale, J. R. Sojourner; Lake View, W. R. Phillips; Latta, B. G. Murphy; Little River, H. T. Morrison; Little Rock, S. J. Bethea; Loris, J. L. Mullinix; H. L. Singleton, supernumerary; Marion, J. W. Daniel; Marion Circuit, E. G. Caldwell; Mullins, S. O. Cante; Mullins Circuit, J. W. Atrial; Waccamaw, J. E. Cope; Sunday school field secretary, W. C. Owens; commissioner of education, F. S. Shuler; president Patne College, A. D. Betts; president Horry Industrial School, S. C. Morris; Orangeburg District—A. J. Cauth-

## THE BOLSHEVIKI PEACE.

### LENINE MAKES STATEMENT AT COMMITTEE MEETING.

Russia Will Communicate With Allies Before Signing Armistice Agreement, Premier Says.

Petrograd, Friday, Nov. 23. Midnight.—At a meeting of the central executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies tonight the Bolsheviki premier, Lenine, replying to criticism directed against the order that the soldiers open negotiations for an armistice, which order a wounded soldier termed a great blunder on the part of the council of national commissioners, explained that the order was issued in the desire to combat counter revolutionary tactics of General Dukhonin and other high officers.

This, he said, was in keeping with the policy of the Democratic government that the masses themselves act, since the bureaucrats, civil and military, were distrusted. He pointed out that the soldiers are not empowered to sign a treaty for an armistice but only to negotiate it.

Lenine declared that Russia did not contemplate a separate peace with Germany; that the belief that an armistice on the Russian front would make it possible for Germany to throw a large force on the French front was groundless as the Russian government before signing a treaty for an armistice would communicate with the allies and make certain proposals to the imperialistic government in France and England, rejection of which would place them in open opposition to the wishes of their own peoples.

The autocratic methods of the council of national commissioners as instanced by the issuance of decrees relating to an armistice without consulting the central executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies, which is the highest governing body in Russia today, have caused dissension in the ranks of the Bolsheviki camp.

The question of the authority of the council to issue an order to the soldiers to open peace negotiations was heatedly discussed.

### REINFORCEMENTS FOR ITALY.

#### British and French Troops on Battle Line in Italy.

Italian Army Headquarters, Northern Italy, Sunday, Nov. 25.—Solid ranks of Franco-British infantry, with artillery and supply trains were seen by an Associated Press correspondent today within the sound of the battle on the northern line. They had been on an eight day march.

### ONLY LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

#### Battle on Italian Front Has Slowed Up.

Berlin, Nov. 26.—Only local engagements on the Italian front were reported in today's statement from army headquarters. The Germans reported that they have achieved successes in these operations.

en, presiding elder; Bamberg, Trinity, R. H. Jones; Embree and Bamberg Mills, E. K. Garrison; Barnwell, L. E. Peeler; Branchville, J. A. White; Cameron, J. K. Inabinet; Denmark, J. M. Rogers; Edisto, G. W. Dukes; Grover, W. S. Myers; Harleyville, W. T. Patrick; Holly Hill, R. W. Humphries; J. F. Way, supernumerary; Norway, R. W. Doyle; North and Limestone, C. B. Burns; Olar, A. Sussard; Orangeburg, St. Paul's, W. A. Marsbeau, W. S. Stokes, supernumerary; Orangeburg Circuit, W. A. Beckham; Orange, T. L. Belvin; Providence, P. U. Rhoad; Rowesville, L. T. Phillips; Smocks, E. F. Scoggins; Springfield, T. J. White; St. George, S. W. Henry; Spring Hill, M. M. Byrd; editor Southern Christian Advocate, Dr. Creighton.

Sumter District—D. M. McLeod, presiding elder; Bethune, A. M. Gardner; Bishopville, G. P. Watson; Camden, J. H. Graves; College Place, J. P. Patton; J. C. Chandler, supernumerary; Columbia Circuit, J. S. Rice; Elberse and Jerusalem Station, J. W. Welling; Fort Motte, O. N. Rountree; Heath Springs, J. P. Simpson; Kershaw, R. M. DuBose; Lynchburg, F. L. Glennan; Manning, C. B. Smith; Oswego, J. W. Elkins; Pinewood, A. S. Leslie; Providence, T. E. Derrick; St. Johns and Remberts, J. P. Attaway; St. Matthews, J. T. Peeler; Sumter, Trinity, R. S. Truesdale, H. W. Bays, junior preacher; Broad Street, S. W. Danner; Sumter Mission, D. O. Spiras; Vence, W. D. Gleaton; Wateree, R. L. Rountree; West Kershaw, A. C. Corbett; superintendent army work, Camp Jackson, E. O. Watson.

## DEATH TO SUBMARINES.

### DESTROYER RETURNS TO BASE WITH FLAGS OUT.

American Destroyers Effect One of Best Feats of Anti-Submarine Warfare in European Waters.

Base of the American Flotilla in British Water, Nov. 24. (By the Associated Press).—The American destroyer which was responsible for the latest sinking of a German submarine have returned to their base with flags flying. Their victory over the u-boat was one of the cleanest, neatest and quickest pieces of anti-submarine work yet recorded.

The submarine was disabled by a depth charge, rose to the surface three minutes after the charge was fired, hung hesitatingly at the surface for a moment and then sank to the final place of lodgment at the bottom of the sea.

The pressure of the water at 200 feet or so depth at which the submarine sank soon completed the work of destruction on the strained plates of the submarine hull.

It was daylight with good visibility when the periscope was sighted by the lookout of a destroyer which, with a sister craft, was engaged in its customary duties. The submarine commander was just preparing to fire a torpedo at either one of the destroyers or at a merchantman near by.

"Periscope two points off the starboard bow," sang out a lookout in a voice which could be heard from end to end of the craft. Instantly an alarm to general quarters was sounded, the helm thrown hard over.

Signal flags were swung out notifying the sister ship of the exact location of the enemy. At the same time the heliograph began its staccato flashing of orders for a combined attack.

A scant 18 inches of periscope had shown above the surface of the sea 400 yards distant for a few seconds. In less time than it takes to tell it, the destroyer under the impetus of suddenly opened throttles had fairly leaped into the track where the periscope had disappeared.

At the proper moment the commander on the bridge released a depth charge from its fixed place. The powerful explosive, 300 pounds in weight, in its steel case, sank with a little splash into the destroyer's wake and at the regulated depth responded to the bidding of its valves and burst into a terrific explosion. A vast extent of water was upheaved and rose in a column to a great height. That the charge had found its mark was shown by a mass of oil and bubbles which marked the spot as the water found its level.

Meantime a second destroyer passed through the boiling oily waters and dropped a second depth charge and then followed the tactics of the first destroyer in circling the spot. The two destroyers did not have long to wait. In less than three minutes there was a rush of water and the u-boat, whale like, came to the surface not more than 500 yards from the first destroyer.

The Americans were taking no chances on a German trick. The gun crew stood with their guns, machine guns and torpedo tubes trained on the stricken enemy ready to let loose a shower of steel in case the submarine showed fight. But the u-boat was badly stricken, the explosive charge had done its work thoroughly.

The three minutes which elapsed between the time the depth charges were fired and the time she emerged, as if catapulted, provided for interesting speculation. It is probable she was driven to the bottom by the force of the explosion but retained enough buoyancy to rise to the surface. But by the time she reached the open air the strain had done its work and she hung on the surface of the water only for a moment and then began to settle again, at first hesitatingly, soon with evidence of complete collapse.

### MAY DECLARE WAR.

#### United States are in Fact Now at War With All Central Powers.

Washington, Nov. 26.—Declarations of war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria seem "exceedingly advisable to simplify the situation that is now anomalous, Chairman Stone, of the Senate foreign relations committee, declared today. "We are in fact now at war with Germany's allies." Senator Stone's only reservation was that such action by congress be in harmony with the policy of the executive branch of the government. Although he voted against the declaration of war on Germany, Senator Stone reiterated that the war once begun has his whole support.

## WONDERFUL FIGHTING MACHINE.

### TANKS' WORK IN SMASHING THROUGH HINDENBURG LINE.

Tore Through Barbed Wire Artillery Would Have Required Days to Destroy.

British Army Headquarters, France, Nov. 22.—(By the Associated Press).—The impression which existed in the minds of many soldiers that the British tanks were freaks of little value as instruments of war is being wiped out on account of the achievements of the great army of these mighty engines which on Tuesday morning, broke through the main Hindenburg line and carried the war miles into enemy territory. The work which the tanks did that day and have been doing since is one of the most striking features of the war. It cannot be said that they are alone responsible for the tremendous victory won by the British, for infantry, artillery and cavalry all have played their part. Nevertheless, the tanks drove the entering wedge, without which this triumph probably would have been impossible.

In a few hours they tore to shreds lines of barbed wire, the demolition of which by a concentration of artillery would have required many days. Furthermore, their employment made possible the arrangement of the secret attack, which would have been out of the question had the artillery been brought into play.

The tanks have demonstrated fully their power in saving the lives of men and in conserving ammunition. The casualties among the infantry which followed the tanks into action were exceedingly light. The correspondent has heard that two battalions, for instance, had only one casualty each, and that another suffered the loss of only three men. This is almost unprecedented in an attack of such magnitude.

The casualties among the crews of the tanks were very light on the opening day, which is the only one for which reports have thus far been received. It is impossible to state how many tanks were in action, but there were several hundred, and out of all the men who went forward in them it appears that less than 20 were killed and less than 100 wounded. Many of these casualties were due to the fact that men left the tanks to perform their work in the open, where they came under the fire of snipers.

The performance of the tanks was the more remarkable because there was only a short time to prepare for their use. Some of the tanks had never been in an engagement before and the crews lacked actual fighting experience. Moreover, it was necessary to train the infantry to cooperate with them.

In addition, a great amount of work was done to get the tanks into position and bring forward their fuel. Many hundreds of tons of petrol were brought up secretly and stored pending the attack. It was done so quietly that few soldiers in the territory involved knew what was proceeding.

The advance of tanks, with their general leading the way in a monitor flying flag, was the most impressive sight imaginable. For miles they were lined along the British front, and when they started forward it was like a great ceremonial parade. Back of them came the infantry, giving the final touch to the picture.

Tanks have been engaged in some bitter fighting since they entered the enemy territory. The stiffest fighting was at Lateau wood, south of Masnières. There the tanks engaged a number of German field and heavy guns and won the day against them. One tank deliberately charged a 5.9-inch gun and cleaned out its crew with its machine guns.

Cataing fell before one tank. It charged into the village, making it untenable by the vigorous action of its guns. Twelve tanks led the way into Marcoing.

At Ribecourt the tanks arrived just as the Germans were sitting down to breakfast. The crews of the tanks got their morning meal from the food prepared for their enemy.

### PAPER PRICE FIXED.

New York, Nov. 26.—News print paper manufacturers, representing eighty-five per cent. of the print paper output of the country will sell news print paper to publishers at 3 cents a pound until April 1st and after that at a price to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission, under an agreement reached today between the government and six or seven manufacturers who are charged with violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

## METHODISTS IN BISHOPVILLE.

### CONFERENCE DIRECTS INQUIRY INTO EPWORTH INSTITUTION.

Money to be Raised for Work at Army Camps and to Station Preacher at Jackson.

Bishopville, Nov. 23.—The Methodist Conference this morning elected the following delegates to the general conference which meets in Atlanta next May: The Rev. S. D. M. McLeod, the Rev. E. O. Watson, D. D., the Rev. Peter Stokes, the Rev. A. J. Cauten, T. H. Tatum, J. G. Gregg, Charlton DuRant and A. E. Goldfinch. The Rev. W. H. Hodges of the board of managers of Epworth Orphanage read the annual report of that institution. The orphanage has had its most successful year.

The conference has appointed the following commission to investigate the orphanage and has asked the Upper South Carolina Conference to appoint a similar commission: The Rev. D. M. McLeod and the Rev. Peter Stokes and Thomas H. Tatum and E. C. Dennis. This commission is the result of a resolution introduced by the Rev. Peter Stokes and amended through suggestions of E. C. Dennis. The resolution provoked considerable debate but was adopted by a large majority. The resolution follows:

"In view of the fact that there is considerable agitation of certain matters connected with the Epworth Orphanage, first, criticism of internal affairs of the orphanage as to management, equipment, etc., demand for better location on account of encroachment of the city of Columbia; second, the fact that the present orphanage property is very valuable and is easily marketable if it is desired to reestablish the orphanage in a more suitable location.

"Be it resolved, That this whole matter and other matters affecting the welfare of the orphanage be referred to a joint commission consisting of four members from each conference, the South Carolina and the Upper South Carolina, each conference's members to consist of two pastors and two laymen with instructions and authority to investigate every phase of this matter and to report to the next session of the two conferences.

"Resolved, second, That the trustees of the orphanage be requested to cooperate with the commission in the investigation, making available for the commission whatever data as information concerning this institution the commission may need and desire.

"Resolved, third, That the board of trustees of the orphanage be hereby instructed to refrain from further building until the commission has reported its findings to the conference.

"Resolved, fourth, That we request the Upper South Carolina Conference to adopt this or a similar resolution."

The following young ministers were admitted to full connection: W. G. Atrial, T. E. Derrick, E. K. Epps, J. D. Williams and J. E. Cook.

A report of the Woman's Missionary Society of the conference was read by the secretary, revealing the fact that the women have raised \$21,000 during the year. This is the best report that has been rendered by the women and elicited the congratulations of the bishop.

The report of the committee on war work was read by Dr. E. O. Watson. This report recommended the raising of a fund of \$5,000 for work in the camps in this State and the placing of a minister at Camp Jackson. The report was adopted.

The next conference will meet in Orangeburg. McColl extended an invitation and received a flattering vote.

The board of missions observed its anniversary last night. The Rev. Dr. Cram, missionary from Korea, was the speaker. An offering for relief work in China was taken amounting to \$1,200.

### THIRTY CENT COTTON.

#### Record Price Broken on the New York Exchange.

New York, Nov. 26.—December cotton crossed thirty cent mark on the exchange this morning and later sold for 30.20, the highest price ever recorded in the exchange. The big jump was caused by heavy government trade buying.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Four robbers entered the Higbee Company store, one of the largest department stores here, locked the three night watchmen in the vault, and escaped with between five and ten thousand dollars in cash and ten thousand in merchandise, mostly jewelry and furs.

## CRITICISM OF DEPORTATION.

### MOVE AGAINST ARIZONA STRIKERS CONDEMNED.

President's Labor Commission Tells of Investigation of Events of July 12 in Bisbee.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Severe criticism of the persons responsible for the deportation of 1,186 striking copper workers from Bisbee, Ariz., and the Warren mining district last July 12 is contained in a report of President Wilson's special labor commission made public tonight by the president. The deportation was carried out by the sheriff of Cochiz County and 200 armed men "presuming to act as deputies under the sheriff's authority," the report said, and "was wholly illegal and without authority in law, either State or federal."

After extensive investigation of the causes and circumstances surrounding the copper miners' strike, the commission found that the deportations were planned by a number of Bisbee citizens, including officials of the Phelps-Dodge and Calumet and Arizona mining interests, although no disorder or violence had been threatened by the strikers. Most of the men forcibly herded together and sent out of the State on a special train of box cars were law abiding American citizens, said the report, and few were Germans or Austrians. No reference was made in the report to the question of whether any were members or leaders in the Industrial Workers of the World.

The commission reported that the deportation interfered with the operation of the selective draft law and suggested the president refer the evidence to Attorney General Gregory. It was also said that the leader in the enterprise utilized the local office of the Bell Telephone Company and attempted to exercise a censorship over parts of interstate telephone and telegraph lines to prevent information concerning the deportation from reaching the outside world. This situation should be referred to the interstate commerce commission for action, the committee suggested. Both recommendations have been followed by the president, it was announced tonight.

The commission recommended further that steps be taken to prevent interference with men who seek admission to the Warren mining district "in a lawful and peaceable manner;" that the responsible law officers of the State and county pursue appropriate measures "for the vindication of the law," and that deportations be made a federal criminal offense.

The deportations and the usurpation of judicial functions by a self-delegated body of citizens for more than a month afterwards, said the commission, "have been made the basis of an attempt to affect adversely public opinion among some of the people of the allies."

The reference is believed to be criticism of American anti-labor methods of Russian workmen.

One of the principal faults contributing to the original troubles, the commission found, was the lack of any sort of mediation body.

The report is signed by Secretary Wilson, chairman of the commission which is now touring the West; W. L. Spanger, E. G. Marsh and J. H. Walker, members of the commission, and Felix Frankfurter, counsel. No explanation is offered of the failure of Verner Reed, a Colorado mine operator, and another member to sign.

### PATROL WATER FRONT.

#### Armed Forces on Duty to Protect New York Shipping Against Alien Enemies.

New York, Nov. 25.—Armed guards will be posted all along the water front of New York and New York harbor at midnight. This step was decided upon by the government to bar alien enemies from points where they might cause damage at piers, terminals and warehouses.

Federal District Attorney Knox made the following announcement:

"It was decided that the military will take over some of the more important points and the police department will assign a patrolman to every pier and dock. There will be a general tightening up on all docks and it is probable no one will be allowed to go on to a pier unless he has certain means of identifications. This system of identification remains to be worked out."

London, Nov. 26.—The Germans have not repeated their attacks on the Boulton positions west of Cambrai since their failure yesterday, Field Marshall Haig reports today.